

The "WEEKLY UNION" contains more news, and has a larger circulation than any weekly upon the Pacific Coast.

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 74.

SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1887.

Outside of San Francisco, see the DAILY RECORD-UNION has no competitor in point of numbers in its home and general circulation on the Coast.

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—NOVEMBER 15, 1887.

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Our House stands second to none in this line.

We do not confine our stock to any one specialty, but carry a most varied assortment, from the lowest-priced to the best. One

SPECIAL FEATURE IS THE EXCELLENT FIT

We can give in all Grades. The cheap suit is cut and sets as well as the higher grades. We have a FIRST-CLASS TAILOR connected with this Department, who does all alterations FREE OF CHARGE. This enables us to turn out as STYLISH AND GOOD-FITTING SUITS AS CUSTOM-MADE.

AN EXTRA BARGAIN: Fifty Gents' Wool Sack Suits, in dark hair-line and pin-head check (a No. 1 Business Suit). \$12 50
Gents' Union Cassimere Sack Suits. \$5 to \$8 00
Gents' Fancy Plain Wool Suits, sack style. \$10 00
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Heavy Cheviot Back Suits. \$10, \$11 and \$12 00
Gents' Extra Quality Scotch Cheviots, Sack or Frock. \$15 00
Gents' Fine Worsted Suits, in plaids, pin-head checks, silk-mixed and plain patterns. \$16 50 to \$20 00
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Gents' Heavy Oregon Cassimere Sack Suits. \$15 to \$20 00
Gents' Heavy Overcoats. \$5 and upward
Gents' Extra Fine Worsted Overcoats, medium weight. \$20 00
Youths' Overcoats, light and heavy weight. \$2 to \$5 00
Boys' Overcoats. \$2 and upward
Gents' Extra Size Cassimere Wool Suits, sizes to 46, sack style. \$14 00
Youths' Fancy Cassimere and Worsted Suits. \$5 to \$15 00
Boys' Suits, ages 9 to 13. \$4 and upward
Job lot of Boys' Suits, ages 6 to 9 years, Coat, Vest and long Pants. \$3 00
Boys' Suits, Knit Pants. \$1 75 and upward

We have a most excellent and varied assortment of Gents' Pants:

Gents' Working Pants. 75 cents to \$2 50
Gents' Dress Pants. \$2 50 to \$7 00

RED HOUSE,
Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,
Hardware, Iron, Steel and Coal.
HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING SUPPLIES.
MECHANICS' TOOLS, AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.
Sacramento. (UPTHURST) San Francisco.

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CALIFORNIA MARKET.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealers in Butter, Domestic and
Imported Butter, Eggs, Pies, Puddings,
Figs, Fish, Fruit and General Produce.
Orders delivered to any part of the city.
Telephone No. 388.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.

(Successors to D. DEVERARDI & CO.,
Dealers in all kinds of

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, FISH,

—AND—
California Produce

Careful attention given to the Selection and

Packing of Choice Fruits and Vegetables for

Distant Markets.

Nos. 308 and 310 K st., Sacramento, Cal.

11th.

GROCERIES.

CHRIS. EHmann,

Nos. 1023 and 1030 J Street,

DEALS IN

All the Best Grades of Family Groceries,

And sell them CHEAPER than any other house in the city.

25¢ Daily Conveniences are received of

all Fruits in season.

W. R. STRONG & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

DEALERS,

SACRAMENTO. (UPTHURST) CAL.

W. H. WOOD & CO.

(Successors to LYON & CURTIS),

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CALIFORNIA

Product and Fruits.

Potatoes, Beans, Butter,

Home Dried Fruits, Seeds, Etc.

Nos. 117 to 125 J st., [U]—Sacramento.

JUST RECEIVED.

Sicily Lemons, Mexican Oranges and

Spanish Dates.

S. GERSON & CO.,

220 J Street,

SACRAMENTO.

FRANCIS GREGORY.

(Successors to GREGORY, BARNES & CO.),

Nos. 128 and 123 J Street, Sacramento.

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J. HYMAN, JR. & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STOCKS.

WATCHEMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

No. 506 J street, Fifth and F.

Sixth, always have on hand a choice

variety of Fine Watches, Diamonds, Etc.

\$5 BUYS A CORD OF STOVE WOOD OR A TON OF COAL

AT THE

C. O. D. Wood Yard, Fourth and I st.

PACIFIC COAST.

THE SWALM-MCDONALD SCANDAL REVIVED.

Webfoot Scandalmongers—The Dimming Case—A Chinese Hag—A Briber Cornered.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

MISTER SWALM.

Arrest of the Man Who is Thought to Have Ruined a Family.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14th.—The overland train that left this city yesterday afternoon was bound for San Francisco by the Consul of the town, J. E. Dyer, armed with the dispatch of Chief Crowley and a description of the missing Swalm, who was wanted in connection with the mystery charges against Clara McDonald.

That gentleman was found upon the train and was told quietly that he must tie himself back again to San Francisco. Chief Crowley was immediately telegraphed to and directed Bowen to return to San Francisco with the party to the Dimming Case this morning at the ferry landing. The prisoner was escorted to Chief Crowley's office and was met there by his attorney, Horace D. T. Hall, who remained closeted with him for several hours.

A warrant for his arrest upon five o'clock was sworn out by the Police Judge, Horowitz, this afternoon by private detective John Gamman and the prisoner was taken down stairs into the City Prison, where he was booked. Judge Horowitz had been paid the first charge in the sum of \$3,000, and upon the other four charges at \$1,000 each.

A PERMUTATING JEWELRY STORE.

Arrest of Fifteen Law-breaking Merchants.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

PORTLAND (Ore.), November 14th.—Mrs. Minnie Rothschild, General Delivery Clerk of the post office, and a suicide's victim, was arrested this morning in company with the Constable at the ferry landing. The prisoner was escorted to Chief Crowley's office and was met there by his attorney, Horace D. T. Hall, who remained closeted with him for several hours.

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A STRIKING COINCIDENCE.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14th.—(Special.)—The Federal Grand Jury this afternoon returned an indictment against Lee Moon Lung, the Celestial processus. She is the woman who was arrested in San Francisco for illegal fishing, and are now in the Alcatraz City. The charge is having fine shrimp. This is the second raid on Celestial shrimpers hereabouts.

A BEGINNING.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

ARREST OF A CHINESE HAG FOR TRAFFICKING IN SLAVERY.

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ANOTHER WRIT.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

DIMMING TO TRY THE FORTY-ONE OF ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS WRIT.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14th.—(Special.)—John A. Dimming, attorney for the Dimming Case, filed a writ of habeas corpus in the name of his client, Judge Sullivan, issued to the County Court to-day, at 9:30 o'clock, Wednesday morning. The writ was issued on behalf of Dimming, who had been told by the police authority that he had no power to lock him up on a warrant charging him with murder on information and belief, which is the basis of the warrant issued to his Captain, Lee. The affidavit on which the writ was issued therefore alleges that Dimming is unlawfully imprisoned.

DIMMING'S GOOD CHARACTER.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

PORTLAND (Ore.), November 14th.—The hills for the case of the State vs. William Dunbar, wrongfully accused of selling adulterated fish, were quiet yesterday, but the trial was adjourned to Monday morning. The trial was adjourned on behalf of Dunbar, who had been told by the police authority that he had no power to lock him up on a warrant charging him with murder on information and belief, which is the basis of the warrant issued to his Captain, Lee. The affidavit on which the writ was issued therefore alleges that Dimming is unlawfully imprisoned.

A CASE OF JIM-JAMS.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

NARROW ESCAPE OF A LIOU OF OFFICIAL FROM MADMAN'S ATTACK.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

PORTLAND, November 14th.—On Saturday morning a man, who had been identified as a member of New York City, A. R. and the City Coronet band and Mexican band accompanied them to the depot on their departure.

John Green, arrested at Fort Grant by a Deputy United States Marshal, for attempted outrage on his step-daughter, was brought to Tucson and lodged in jail.

OREGON.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

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PORTLAND (O

DAILY RECORD-UNION

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1887

TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

It is the impression in Washington that Com-
misioner Sparks will have to step out.
Steps are being taken in New York for the ar-
rest of Herr Most, the Anarchist.

The German Crown Prince objects to under-
going an operation while the Emperor lives.

There is no lessening of the interest growing
out of the French scandals.

Swain, the man who is believed to have been
the cause of all Mr. Clark B. McDonald's
trouble, is under arrest.

TWO KINDS OF "HELL-HOLES."

The Louisville Courier-Journal is expos-
ing a condition of affairs in the North-
west lumber regions that is attracting wide
attention and has already awakened in-
dignant inquiry on the part of State gov-
ernments. According to the *Journal*, in
the great lumber regions of Wisconsin
and Michigan there exist what it appropri-
ately styles "hell-holes."

They are houses strongly built, surrounded by high
stockades, and those barriers by heavy
lines of brush and briar bushes and by
deep ditches, guarded by armed men and
by bloodhounds. The doors and windows
of the houses are arranged so as to be se-
curely closed and barred in a moment, and
loopholes for rifles pierce the walls. Into
these places, which are remote from large
towns, and which are frequented by the
rough element of the lumber regions, are
lured or brought by kidnaping—a few
only coming by free will—young women
who, once within the stockade, are lost.

They are stripped of the last touch of
their clothing, given gaudy shore dresses
in lieu, and made to serve their masters in
the vile manner, and in some known in-
stances, have, in resistance, met with death.

One young victim, who innocently went
into one of these traps of vice, fortunately
escaped and returned to civilization. Her
revelations have shocked the commun-
ities of the West, and astonished those good
people who have not believed such har-
mony and slavery possible in this free
land.

The Chicago *Herald* vainly endeavored
to get at the facts by sending its reporters
to visit these redoubts of infamy, but no
reporter, as such, was able to gain admis-
sion. But, by mixing with the rough
class and assuming their manners, one or
two, after a time, managed to gain access
to these hell-holes, and, as the *Journal*
puts it, the stories of wretchedness, ruin,
brutality, depravity and hopelessness
which they sent back were startling and
sickening, indeed. If they had been concocted
by the most active andrecking
imagination of the French "realists," they
could not have been more horrible in
their revelations.

It is related in detail how the girls,
trapped to these sinks, are beaten, kicked,
starved and tortured into submission, and
become at last the most debased of slaves.
Generally each one has some male brute
assigned to her as a guard to watch her,
prevent her escape and secure the wages of
her infamy. The people of the section
(and these hell-holes are found in many
parts of frontier Wisconsin and northwest
Michigan) are fully aware of the character
of these places, but have either grown callous
to the iniquity or are fearful to assualt
them lawfully or otherwise.

As for the local authorities, it is understood that
the keepers of these forest bagnios "stand in"
with the officers, who are conveniently
blind, and in answer to any protest reply
that the women are depraved creatures
brought from the cities, and not worthy
interference any more than are those of
the sinks. This event has shamed the
people into some show of indignation, and
it is now possible that the places will be
broken up.

This is all horrible enough, but strange
as it may appear, counterparts for the
"hell-holes" of the Northwest are to be
found in the heart of every California city.

The only difference between the cases is
that in one the women are white, and are
kidnapped, or, by promise of household
employment, are lured into these places,
while in the other the women are Chinese,
and are bought out of hand, imported for
villainous purposes, and enslaved in the
open day in the face of the law, which is
successfully invoked, and its servants
hired for coin, to secure the Chinese
bagnio keepers in the possession of their
human chattels, which they buy and sell
and transfer as so much merchandise.

The slavery in the California case is, if
anything, more cruel and merciless, for the
claim of absolute ownership of human
beings is made and maintained; there is no
secret concerning it, and the chattel has
not the faintest hope of escape, except by
fleeing when opportunity presents—which
it rarely does—to strange people, foreign
to her tongue and race, for protection and
support. Her whole life-training has incapacitated
her for honest work, and she is
unable to help herself in any considerable
degree. She seldom realizes what
liberty is, or that she is a creature equal in
all human rights to her "master."

At times knowledge of her rights is
communicated to her, and then, under-
standing sufficiently to feel the natural desire
for liberty, she makes an effort and
escapes. Stockades and bloodhounds,
armed men and guns are not used, how-
ever, to effect her recovery. As in Wis-
consin, so here, the keeper of the hell-hole
has the private ear of officials. Officers
receiving fat fees put into operation the
machinery of the law; flimsy charges are
trumped up against the poor wretch, she
is dragged before a magistrate, and in
several cases out of ten by judicial process
resulting from unblushing perjury, she is
returned to the hell-hole and the endless
slavery of the Chinese quarter.

The parallel is not perfect, however, in
some other respects. The northwest male
procurer seeks the confines of civilization
and hides his nefarious business in the
dense pine woods of the far north, where
civilization still contends with savagery
for the mastery. The California male pro-
curer, however, locates his plane under the
shadow of the churches and schools of
the cities, and marshals his slaves daily,
under close guard upon the highways of
business. The Wisconsin master invokes the
law; the California master invokes its aid;
the northwest tyrant guards his slaves with
guns and bloodhounds; his California
counterpart employs officers wearing
the people's badge of authority; the pine
woods keepers of hell-holes trust to the
effectiveness of shot-guns and stockades;
the California slave-driver employs
conscience lawyers and plastic officials.

In other respects, and save that the
slaves in the one case are Mongolians and
in the other Caucasians, there is little dis-
similarity between the two systems. If
anything, that of California is the more
infamous, since the victims are more help-
less. In both cases humanity makes the
same claims, and there is no reason why
the exposes of the *Journal* and *Herald*
should excite as do more indignation in
the West, than do the revelations of
California newspapers on this coast con-
cerning Chinese slavery.

SECTIONAL.
The Cleveland *Leader* is authority for
the statement that the ex-Confederate
Brigadiers the Democracy imported into
Ohio to aid the Democratic ticket in the
state did not come in the fraternal
spirit expected of them. It adds that
while every loyal heart in the whole country
prays for the elimination of sectionalism
from our politics, and the relegation of
the "bloody shirt to the dead past," the
Southern speakers in the Ohio campaign
came in no such spirit. They came declar-
ing that though conquered they are not
subdued; that the principles they fought
for were right, and are right now; and
that they have done nothing that was not
right to do, and that they would not do
again. It is these declarations, and
Northern Bourbon applause thereof, that
discourage all really patriotic and intelligent
citizens." The *Leader* is a partisan
journal, but while it may look upon the
late debate with some prejudice, there is
evidently enough truth in the charge to
justify the conclusion that until there is
complete abandonment of the old ideas,
and all such expression as characterized
Jackson's speech at Macon, sectionalism
will not die out. The Democracy is never
so wary as when, charging upon Repub-
licans that to them is due such vitality as
there is in sectionalism. The truth is,
that all the Republican party asks, or ever
has asked, is perfect freedom and equality
in every section of the country, and that in
every part of it there shall be total
abandonment of the domination of one
class over another. It is one thing to
preach to the people, black and white, the
doctrine of a party, and seek proselytes
with freedom; it is another, and very dif-
ferent, to so dominate and coerce the
freeman that, from policy, if not from
feare, it is profitable to neglect to exercise
his political rights.

A vast amount of rhetorical sophism is
indulged in by the friends and followers of
Anarchism in their mourning over the fate
of the Chicago murderers. They pride
themselves on the full liberty of speech and press; no man
or authority has prevented them acting
and talking as they please. It is only
when they assail and invade the rights of
others, and equally as sacred, that the law
has interposed; it is only when they
have broken laws as old as society itself,
and which mark out the line between
savagery and civilization, between chaos
and order, between personal liberty and
tyranny, that they have been called to
account. These half mad sophists appeal
to a higher law, and declare that God
commands them to shew down all who oppose
them; but, as the *Inter-Ocean* observes of
the Anarchists for truth, "though he may go
to his grave believing he has done the
Lord's will. Nor more will the world accept
the plea of deliberate, cool-headed
murderers that they acted as the pioneers
of political revolution. In the same
sense that these Anarchists are martyrs
to the midnight ruffian a hero who waylays,
beats to death, and robs the man whose
pockets he has filled with money. He
who has had enough of sham. Let them
be a little honest and common sense."

The riot in London is another indica-
tion of the determination of radical Socialists
to provoke conflicts with the authorities,
as a means to the manufacture of
capital for their cause. In the United
States the socialist and anarchist groups
would have been allowed to meet and
shout themselves hoarse with the preaching
of their chimerical ideas and their unnatural
propositions for the reorganization of
society. We find it best to give them
free rein to rattle on as they please. It is
their right under the guarantee of free
speech, and the exercise of it without inter-
diction is really what they do not want to
enjoy. Friday night 30,000 of them
paraded the streets of New York City in
mourning for the five dead murderers in
Chicago; but no man impeded their way.
It was a disappointment. They would
much prefer to have the European system
of repression applied to them here. It
would greatly uplift their cause. But
fortunately the charter of liberty gives them
such perfect freedom that their railing
against our institutions falls flat, and
makes little or no impression upon the
masses of the people. This country is
altogether too free for healthy anarchism
and socialism. The food essential to their
vitality is supplied only by monarchies.

The San Francisco Alta says: "After
reading General Jackson's speech made in
the presence of Jefferson Davis at Macon,
we feel that the greatest kindness we can
do to the General is to advise him that his
arity is too typhoid and should be re-
frigerated before it is marketed." But
Jackson is a Southern Democrat; he
must have believed that the people
hungered for just such eulogies of Davis
and the lost cause. It was all right for
Jackson to drag the sentiment of secession
from its grave and parade it as a sacred
relic. He could do that—thinly disguised
and suffer no rebuke. But let a Republi-
can go to Georgia and enlivenz Lincoln,
and patricially glow over the Union of
States and the achievements of human
freedom, and he will be branded by the
Democratic press as a shaker of the bloody
shirt, a sectionalist and an offense to the
people of the South. Let him advise the
freedom to vote, and vote the Republican
ticket because it represents the best thought
and highest purposes of the nation, and
he will be reviled and condemned as a
stirrer up of discord, and an enemy to their
complete restoration of fraternal relations.

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CHANGED HANDS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE GOOD WILL

House of PHILIPPE'S RESTAURANT, 100

Eighth street, between J and K, I will endeavor

to conduct it, as in the past, as a first-class

place. The proprietors are experienced in the business.

It will be open to pains to make the Restaurant first-class.

The tables will always be supplied with the best.

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A. BENOIT'S RESTAURANT, NO. 429 K Street, between J and K, is the old and well-known house of PHILIPPE'S RESTAURANT. 68-lydely

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Australia a Fossil Continent.

At the beginning of the tertiary period, however, just after the chalk was all deposited, the land was covered with a thick layer of sand.

At the end of the tertiary period, the land was covered with a thick layer of sand.

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